# THE DAILY JOURNAL SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890. WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth st P. S. HEATH, Correspondent, .233 | Editorial Rooms ... TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. One year, without Sunday. One year, with Sunday... Six Months, without Sunda

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents, or sen JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY

One month, with Sunday.

Delivered by carrier in city, 25 cents per week.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication to this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: LONDON-American Exchange in Europe. PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel

PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House. CINCINNATI-J. P. Hawley & Co., 184 Vine street

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Dep and Southern Hotel. -WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbit

WHENEVER a ballot-box fraud is announced, it is not necessary to state that the conspirators are Democrats; that is always understood.

"How Democrats will carry Illinois is a heading of a Democratic paper in They always carry it before the votes are counted-that's "how."

THE importers are howling about the McKinley bill. The importers represent foreign industries and competitors. Republican Congressmen legislate for home

Ir there is a Democratic or assistant Democratic paper in the East that ha favored the Senate. House or any of the Grand Army propositions for liberal pensions we have not seen i

THE Ohio Legislature has enacted law prohibiting the artificial coloring of oleomargarine. Yet most of the creamery and much of the country butter sold nowadays is artificially colored, and coloring material is openly advertised in dairy papers.

AFTER three years' struggle, the New York Legislature has passed a secretballot law which Governor Hill will approve. It is not the measure that the Republicans desired in full, but it is one which no Democrat in that Legislature would have approved six months ago.

GOVERNOR EAGLE, of Arkansas, and his associates who tried to fix the murder of Clayton upon a man living in California at the time, must feel anything but proud of their skill, now that the widow of the man comes forward and testifies that he was bedridden at the time of the murder, and has since died.

THE Manufacturers' Record, a journal devoted to Southern progress, publishes statistics showing that from 1880 to 1889 the number of spindles in cotton manufactories in the South increased from 667.854 to 2.085.268, and the number of cotton-mills from 161 to 355. The origin and growth of this industry are due to protection. Free trade would wipe all out and give nothing in return.

In these days of great enterprises and engineering feats a continuous railway from North to South America need not be regarded as visionary or impossible. No doubt the engineering difficulties would be very great and the expense enormous, but obstacles almost as great have been overcome in other enterprises. Such a line would give a great impetus to international trade and prove a bond between the nations far more binding than alliances or treaties.

WITH the increase of electric wires and plants it may become necessary to have an inspector of electric lights and wires. The business is in its infancy, and it is plain to see that with electric motors, lights and other appliances the number of wires will greatly increase. Some of these are charged with death not only to workmen, but to other citizens. As a matter of public safety i may become necessary to have an official inspector with authority to regulate the position of wires and cause the removal of poles, wires or fixtures.

A Washington special says that ex-Speaker Carlisle has lost his prestige as a Democratic leader in Congress, and that Crisp, of Georgia, is the leader now recognized by the Southern Democrats, while our Bynum, of grass-burning fame, occupies a similar position in the Northern wing. It is added that Crisp and Bynum have a thorough understanding. Crisp is to be Speaker when the Democrats get possession of the House, and Bynum is in training for the second place on the national ticket in 1892. Bynum has gall enough to aspire to any-

THE decision of the School Board to discontinue the teaching of German in the lower grades of the public schools is a step in the right direction. This tuition involved an outlay of nearly \$7,000 a year, and the money can be applied to the construction and equipment of new buildings to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of pupils. Scholars who desire to pursue the study of German will be afforded opportunity to do so in School No. 6, the High-school and its annex, the cost thereof being defrayed, as heretofore, out of the public

THE labor demonstrations in the leading cities in Europe were not of a character to justify the serious apprehensions which have been expressed for weeks by the foreign correspondents. In Paris the authorities took precautions to prevent the Anarchists from turning | House has devoted several sessions of

that disorderly element, and slight disturbances occurred, but they were of no moment. There were inconsiderable riots in Austria and Hungary. In London the demonstration was much smaller than was anticipated. Throughout the United States the demonstrations were of a character to win the support of all thoughtful people. Thousands of men turned out, but no case of even the slightest disorder has been reported. It is this manly policy that will win. In one or two instances the Socialists made efforts to identify themselves with the working people, but in every city the great mass of men who participated in the demonstrations or conducted them have shown their aversion to those who prefer the red rag to the flag of the United States.

### IMMIGRATION ABUSES.

The country owes a debt of gratitude to Hon. W. D. Owen, of this State, for the thorough investigation recently made of the immigration abuses of New York and Boston. The investigation was authorized by Congress on the motion of Mr. Owen, and has been conducted by him with a rare degree of patience and determination to get at the bottom facts. The result will be material changes in our immigration laws. With all the discussion of the subject in recent years there has been no investigation at the fountain sources of information until the present one. It remained for a Western man, and, we are pleased to add, an Indiana man, to move and carry through an investigation which will add very largely to public information on the subject, and doubtless mark a new depart-

It has been evident for some time that there has been a change for the worse in the average character of foreign immigration coming to our shores. The number of fairly intelligent, self-sustaining immigrants is proportionately less than in former years, and the number of paupers and persons of very low intelligence greater. During the last few years the immigration of Italians, Hungarians and Poles has largely increased, and those coming have been of the lowest kind of unskilled labor. "In spite of our immigration laws the importation of contract pauper labor and of actual paupers and criminals has increased. The law provides for the sending back of convicts and paupers when their condition can be ascertained, and a considerable number have been sent back. Investigation, however, shows that the inspection at Castle Garden has been perfunctory and inefficient, and that the law has been violated by emigrant-brokers and others, who find a profit in doing so. The British government has systematically assisted paupers in emigrating. From 1851 to 1886 the number of persons thus assisted was 40,154, and the total amount of money spent was \$764,000. Societies and organizations to assist emigration exist in several European cities. One of these, in Munich, is devoted exclusively to assisting ex-convicts to emigrate. Similar societies exist in England. The London Times of Jan. 31, 1889, said: "That the Prisoners' Aid Society assists convicts to emigrate everybody knows, and probably the United States receives its full quota of the persons so aided." During the four years from 1882 to 1886 the Jewish Board of Guardians, a private charitable organization in London, sent 8,429 poor Jews to this country. A great deal of assisted immigration has come from Italy under a system in which bankers, brokers. steamship lines and boarding-housekeepers play their several parts. It needs no argument to show that all this kind of immigration is undesirable and in violation of our laws. The recent investigation shows that the law needs amending in some respects, and that a more rigid enforcement of it is necessary. The whole subject is clearly within the domain of Congress. Every government has an undoubted right to regulate and restrict foreign immigration to any needful extent without con-

every country to decide for itself. The investigation conducted by Mr. Owen has covered not only violations of our laws by undesirable immigration, but also abuses practiced on immigrants by steamship companies and others. His report will cover the whole subject. and show that he has done a much needed work in a very thorough manner.

sulting other governments. The sub-

ject is one of domestic policy, and for

# THE WORKING OF THE NEW RULES.

On Wednesday the House furnished another illustration of the excellent results of the new code of rules. The majority party in the House had come to the conclusion that the time had come to pass a general pension bill. The pension committee had requested that a day be set apart for consideration of a certain bill. The committee on rules had agreed that Wednesday should be devoted to that purpose, and on that morning introduced a resolution to that effect. Two-thirds of the minority is openly hostile to any pension legislation, and the other third are for any measure except that agreed upon by the majority. If the Carlisle rules had been in force, the minority would have been able to prevent the passage of the resolution to take up the pension bill by breaking quorums and dilatory motions. If the bill had been reported in the usual manner, under the old rules, it would have taken its place on the calendar, and could not have been reached except in turn, unless by a two-thirds vote. which no party could get. Under the present rules the majority can take up the measures it deems most important. It was urged by Mr. Carlisle that the three hours did not afford sufficient time for discussion of the pension bill, and that it should have gone to the ways and means committee. While he was Speaker the same class of bills, namely, the Mexican pension and the dependent pension bills, were passed without being considered in committee of the whole and under suspension of the rules, which prevented amendment and discussion of more than an hour. On Wednesday the Morrill bill was subject to amendment, and three hours were given to debate, for which there was no necessity, as the

pension debate, and the various propositions have been discussed in the press and on the stump during the past four years. Under the old rules the Southern Democrats could have prevented the passage of the Morrill or any other pension bill; but under the present rules it was reached by the vote of the majority, filibustering was prevented and the bill passed after a substitute had been voted down.

### QUORUM IN LEGISLATIVE BODIES

A new phase of the question of counting a quorum has arisen in the Senate. Can a Senator, who does not vote upon any proposition because paired with an absent Senator, be counted as present for the purpose of showing a quorum? or, as Senator Blackburn put it, on Tuesday last, to Senator Sherman: "Does he, in the face of the rules under which this body has acted, hold that it is within the power of the presiding officer to recognize as present any Senator who, under his obligation, as he construes it, thinks that he has no right to vote?" Mr. Sherman made no direct response to this, but declared his belief that "even the rule adopted by the House of Representatives is in exact accord with the rule of the Senate and of the Constitution." The rule of the Constitution is, that a majority in either body. House or Senate, "shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide. \* \* Each house shall keep journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of the members

of either house shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." The Democratic position, as asserted in the recent debate over the House rules, is that when a yea and nay vote is taken the number of yeas and nays must be taken as conclusive proof of the number of members present, and that any rule or practice whereby members not voting yea or nay are counted and recorded as present for the purpose of showing a quorum is unconstitutional. Mr. Bynum and Mr. Crisp protested, with great vehemence, that the Speaker had no more right than they or any other individual member to declare the presence of non-voting members, and to direct that the journal be made to show their presence-as if, by virtue of his office, the Speaker had no more powers in such respects than individual members of the House. If, upon the taking of a vote, the question should arise whether Mr. Bynum had responded to the call of his own name. or some other had undertaken to answer for him, the Speaker, subject to the right of appeal, would be the one to decide; and so, too, in respect to the question of the presence of a member when that is material to be known and recorded. The important question, therefore, is not how the presence of members shall be determined, but whether their presence can be shown in proof of quorum upon a yea and nay vote, when they do not respond to the call of their

The authority to compel the attend-

ance of absent members, given for the

sole purpose of securing a quorum, is conclusive proof that the quorum consists in the mere presence of a majority. and the proposition that a majority must vote yea or nay, when the vote is taken in that way, clearly unsound. Carried to its logical and practical result, it means that upon a call of the yeas and nays a member may respond to his name, and, upon his own request, be recorded as present and refusing to vote-any numer of members might do so, and the record made, with or without objection to show the facts-and yet, for the purpose of showing a quorum when that vote was taken, they could not be counted. That part of the record of the vote or call must be disregarded. This is ab surdity run mad; and Senator Blackburn's proposition is only an illustration When a yea and nay vote is taken and a Senator is excused from voting because paired with an absent Senator, the journal shows the fact, and yet the proposition is that the presence of that Senator, though affirmatively shows by the record made up in the usual form, counts for nothing when the question of quorum is raised That is to say, by way of illustration: If, in order to obtain a quorum, the Senate compels the attendance of the requisite number of absentees, but it turns out, upon their appearance in the cham ber, that they are paired in respect to the pending measure or business with other absent Senators, their enforced presence counts for nothing. A yea and nay vote is taken only "at the desire o one fifth of those present"-determined usually, by the count of the Speaker-and yet, if the Democratic position is right members may join in calling for the yeas and nays, being counted as present for that purpose, and then, by failing to respond when their names are called break the quorum and nullify the vote which they joined in demanding. The Constitution is not made of such rub

RING POLITICS AT PUBLIC EXPENSE. The office of auditor of Marion coun ty is worth at least \$15,000 a year, net. This is three times as much as the salary of the Governor, nearly four times that of the Mayor, much more than the president of any bank in the city receives, more than any lawyer in the city makes, with the possible exception of two or three, and far more than the services are worth. The emoluments of the office are out of all proportion to its duties, its responsibilities, or the merits of the present or any previous incumbent. A salary of \$5,000 a year would be a liberal compensation for the labor performed, and would secure the services of a person of the strictest integrity and first-class business qualifications.

Can any person tell why Mr. Thomas Taggart should hold this office two from the wage-earners of the United terms, eight years, at an aggregate net compensation of \$120,000, which comes out of the pockets of an over-taxed and not over-wealthy people? Admitting that Mr. Taggart's conspicuous patriotism, pre-eminent ability and

as a Democratic politician entitled him to this valuable office for one term, adding \$60,000 to his bank account, we feel like pressing for an answer to the question why he should repeat the experience at a total cost to the people of \$120,000. Of course, no reason can be given. Mr. Taggart's candidacy for a second term is a striking illustration of the imperfection of our political system and the corruption of local politics. No county office should be worth half as much as the auditor's office is under our present system, and neither Mr. Tag gart nor any other incumbent of any other county office is worth half as much as he receives. The present system of official fees and salaries is one of organized robbery by which the people, taxed for the national government, for the State government, for city, township and school purposes, are taxed yet again and made to pay enormous tribute to court-house rings and close corporations of professional office-seekers. Statesmen of the Taggart school are the Vanderbilts of politics. Any suggestion of public interest treated in a way that says "damn the public" plainer than words could do. Their business with the public is to squeeze it, pick its pockets with one hand while they are filling their own with the other. At the end of their terms they wash their hands of politics and devote the remainder of their lives to fumigating their consciences and trying to become respectable. The only plea or excuse for electing

any man for a second term to any county office that nets from \$8,000 to \$15,000 a year is that his first nomination and election cost so much that he ought to have a second term to even things up. This plea has been made a thousand times. It was made by Mr. Taggart and his friends, some of whom have asserted that his first election cost him half the profits of his first term. If it cost him the half, or a tenth part, or the twentieth part of the profits of his first term, it was a record which he and his friends should be ashamed to refer to. In any respect the plea is a confession of corruption. It is no defense to say that Mr. Taggart is no worse than others; we admit that the other members of the present court-house ring are as bad as he is, and Coy may be, to the extent of his ability, even worse. It is no defense to say that the way politics are run compels a resort to such methods; it is the running of politics in that way that we complain of. It is a shocking state of affairs when the emoluments of office are made to furnish the means for buying elections. Dealing in options and gambling in futures is a trivial offense compared with using the people's money to corrupt the people. The tendency of such a condition to go from bad to worse is shown by the fact that in the recent convention the successful candidates were those who made the largest contributions to the pool. Heretofore only elections have been bought; this time the nominations were put up to the highest bidder, with the distinct understanding that the members of the ring were to make the highest bids. The sweating process was begun long before the nominations, and candidates were fried in their own fat. The primaries were made normal schools of corruption and the convention a practical illustration of the counting-out process. It was Democrat eat Democrat, the ring against the field. The case of Mr. Taggart is not exceptional; he is simply the type of a class and the product of a system The class should be abolished and the system reformed.

A CHARACTERISTIC PROPOSITION Two Democrats of some prominence in the House, Bland, of Missouri, and Breckinridge, of Arkansas (who oc cupies a seat which an assassin conferred upon him by murdering John M Clayton), have presented bills to the ef fect that our farm products may be exchanged in Europe for manufactured goods, which shall be admitted to the United States free of duty. At once several Democratic newspapers, including that published in the city in which Senator Voorhees has his residence, applauded these measures. One of them commenting thereon with the usual recklessness of statement when they make use of figures, declared that the value of agricultural products exported last year was \$500,000,000, and the practical exchange of produce to that extent for goods upon which no duty is paid would afford the farmers a great relief. Passing by the fact that nearly all staple goods, such as clothing, cottons, furniture and household furnishing goods, are produced so as to be sold as cheap as they are retailed in Europe, let us consider the intent of this meas

Every dollar's worth of goods purchased in Europe displaces a dollar's worth manufactured here. The production of all goods represents labor to the extent of 75 per cent., first and last. Take woolen goods: labor is a large element in the cost of raw wool, and in the materials which are necessary to make it into cloth and then into clothing. Take iron: the raw materials, before labor has touched them, are of very little value; and so it is with every other kind of manufactured goods. Assume that the products of the farm which find a market in Europe in any one year are \$300,000,000, including raw cotton. and that manufactured goods to that amount are purchased abroad free of duty. More than two-thirds of that \$300,000,000 worth of goods represents wages paid to labor somewhere. If the materials and the goods are made in the United States, the \$200,000,000 represents wages paid here. If, on the other hand, the goods are bought in Europe, that sum was paid as wages in other countries than here. Therefore, the bills of Messrs. Bland and Breckinridge, and applauded by Senator Voorhees's home organ, stripped of their pretenses, mean the transfer of \$200,000,000 of wages States to those of Europe and other countries. It would deprive an army of men and women in this country, who are engaged in turning raw material, from the wool in the grass, the iron ore in the mine, the cotton in the field, the sand the occasion into a demonstration of I the committee of the whole to general I distinguished services to the community of which glass is made, into finished committee, implicating Mayor Grant !

clothing, nails, stoves, farming utensils, glass and glassware, crockery, etc., of their employment in order to give it to men and women in other countries. More than this, the men and women engoged in these productions in the United States are, of necessity, the consumers of the products of the farm. All that they eat, except sugar, comes from the American farm, and their wages enable them to purchase much more than the wages of the people in the same industries in Europe, who can buy their bread of Russia, India and other countries than the United States. The farmers, consequently, would turn over to the competition of the world the earners of this vast sum of money. while, if it was paid to American wageearners, they would have an exclusive market for all that they consume of their products. By purchasing abroad hundreds and thousands of laborers making the goods the production of which they would transfer to Europe would lose their employment and be reduced to want.

Of all the schemes which demagogism has devised to deprive the American wage-earner of employment, and the American farmer of the best market in the world, this is the most complete. It is a proposition which discriminates against American labor and production and the bill should be entitled "An act to take millions of money from the American wage-earners and transfer it to the wage-earners of Europe."

The recent articles of the late Jeffer-

son Davis, written for the purpose of

clearing himself of the odium which

had attached to him and his subordi-

nates because of the horrors of Ander-

sonville prison during the war, have

given a fresh historic interest to the

subject. It has been common to blame

the South for these atrocities, rather

than individuals. Mr. Davis undertook

to make it appear that the startling

death list and the terrible condition o

### THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ANDERSONVILLE

those who survived resulted from con ditions beyond the control of the confederate authorities, and were really not so unusual and terrible as they have been represented. Unfortunately for Mr. Davis's defense and reputation, the archives of the Confederacy were no all destroyed and can be quoted against him. A writer in the North American Review, who was confined in Andersonville, has been looking this matter up in the light of the recent articles Davis, and presents extracts from the reports of officers regarding that prison, which narrow the responsibility down to the President of the Confederacy and few subordinates. In May, 1864 Howell Cobb, who was in command of the district in which Andersonville was situated, protested against in creasing the number of prisoners within the area, as "the effect must be a terrible increase of sickness during the summer months." The number then was 12,000; in July following it had been increased to 30,000. Aug. 5 Colonel Chandler, assistant inspector-general of the Confederacy, visited Andersonville and reported its terrible condition. Among other things, he urged the removal of Winder, who was in command, and the substitution of "some one who will not advocate in cold blood the propriety of leaving the prisoners in their present condition until the number has been sufficiently reduced by death to make the present arrangements suffice for their accommodation." In the same report Colonel Chandler characterized the prison as "a place of horror difficult to describe and a reproach to civilization.' This report, which Colonel Chandler followed to Richmond, was indorsed by Judge Campbell, Assistant Secretary War, who called attention to the shock. ing death rate, which, in his words, "appears to be the necessary consequence of the criminal indifference of the authorities in charge." The only response to this report was the promotion of Gen. Winder to be commissary-general of all the prisons east of the Mississippi, which was, at least, equivalent to approval of his conduct. To the claim that the prisoners were given the same rations as the confederate soldier, the writer, after careful examination, finds that the ration averaged less than ten ounces day, with so very little meat that it was carcely worth while to take it into account. Colonel Chandler recommended green corn, of which there was an abundance in the vicinity, but his advice was not heeded. To the claim that the failure to supply provisions was due to the scarcity of food, the writer remarks that later in the season General Sher man subsisted an army within a radius of two hundred miles of Andersonville, and it did not suffer from hunger. The prisoners were allowed neither shelter nor fuel, yet the country was covered with pine forests to within a hundred vards of the prison. There can be no claim that the Confederacy had no space that would enable its officers to give living space to prisoners, yet Colonel Chandler, in his report, says that there was but six square feet to each man, and Dr. A. C. Hamlin, U. S. A., shows that at one time the ratio of density at Andersonville was equivalent to six millions of people to the square mile! And with all this horror-a death rate of 33 3-4 per cent.—the confederate authorities refused to allow the United States government to furnish food and medicine in December, 1864. The writer concludes his presentation of official documents and other data as follows:

The prison system of the South is to b traced to three prominent public men-first, Jefferson Davis, who retained Winder in his position, notwithstanding the earnest protest of humane men in the South; Sed don, the confederate Secretary of War, who declared that he was in favor of fighting under the black flag; and Northrop, the Commissary-general of the Confederacy, a man characterized by confederate Senstor

Foote as a wicked and heartless wretch. After the testimony presented by Mr. Goss, the writer, a few points of which have been given above, there ought not to be any doubt as to the responsibility for the atrocities of Andersonville; nor can it be offered in extenuation that they could not have been avoided, since the evidence shows that they were a part of the Davis policy of making war.

DIRECTLY after the startling story of McCann, before the New York Senate

and others in boodle transactions of astounding proportions, there was quite general impression that the charges were without foundation, particularly after the sweeping denials of the Mayor and his friends, but now that he has refused the proposition of the committee to hold a special session, to allow him to vindicate himself, and has written a letter to the Senate denouncing the Fassett committee and asking special committee, and some of the acts which he denied having been confirmed by reference to the newspapers of the dates when they were alleged to have occurred, there has been a gradual change of sentiment, and many people who did not believe McCann are coming to the conclusion that there is an element of truth in his story. When the letter of Mayor Grant was read in the Senate Mr. Fassett declared that the committee was investigating, and having proved that the Mayor, while sheriff, took \$43,000 which did not belong to him, he was of the opinion that the Mayor was the last man to impugn the motives of others, and had reason to desire another tribunal. These are very cold and dismal days for Tammany.

HENRY WATTERSON, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, having said that if New York is not unanimous in 1892 she cannot have the presidential nomination. the New York Sun, in a double-leaded editorial, declares that New York will be unanimous in the next Democratic national convention, and goes on to say: The entire delegation will be earnestly, enthusiastically, unchangeably in favor of the nomination of a statesman whose De mocracy is most genuine, whose genius has

been proved by much experience and by many battles, and whose the Democratic masses of New York is leeper, more heartfelt, more comprehensive and more zealous than has been enjoyed by any statesman of recent times, not excent ng Samuel J. Tilden, Silas Wright, Will am L. Marcy, or Martin Van Buren. In deed, to find its parallel, we should have to go back to the days of Andrew Jackson

The reader will admit that the above is putting it very strong, and he wil hurry on to ascertain who this wonderful Democrat is. Let the Sun tell the

We are speaking now of the genuine Dem ocratic masses of this great State, not of mugwumps or shams of any sort. We are not employing the language of exaggera-tion, but of simple fact; and the more sincerely it is taken in and appreciated by Democratic leaders elsewhere the better th result will be. It is almost needless to ad that the statesman to whom we refer is David Bennett Hill. For Hill, as the presidential candidate of the Democracy, New York will be unanimous in the convention of 1892; and New York will not have any second choice on that occasion. No other man lives in North America who can carry the State of New York by a majority so sure or so large as that which is ready in support of David Bennett Hill

It will be interesting to read what the Cleveland newspapers in New York and elsewhere have to say to this double leaded and every-way emphatic declaration of the Sun.

COMMENTING on a bill introduced in Congress providing that no laborer employed by the government shall receive less than \$2 a day, the New York Sun says: "The working in this State of the silly two-dollars-a-day bill, which has just been taken off the statute book, is a sufficient condemnation of legislation from the theory that the government can afford to disregard the law of supply and demand, and that all the citizens should be taxed in order to pay more than the market rate of wages to the workmen of the government." There are some things that legislatures should not attempt—as abolishing the law of gravitation or the laws of trade,

WHEN shown the dispatch charging that the Republicans were conspiring to undercount the negroes in the South, Commissioner Porter laughed, and said one paper a story of undercounting the negroes, and another of overcounting them, and until he knew which was the correct one he would not comment. Every one of the supervisors of the census, Mr. Porter said, is believed to be man of integrity. Several in the South are Democrats, and many of the Republicans selected were indorsed by Demo-

ONE seldom hears of Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland nowadays, but while her position in the White House gave her fame she seized the opportunity to publish a book, and made a very tidy sum from the transaction. While her brother's position in the White House gave him social and official prestige he pur chased a bit of suburban property and drew the tide of fashion out that way finally selling it at a gratifying profit of \$100,000. There seems to be a strain of thrift in the Cleveland blood that does not permit any opportunities for turning an honest penny to glide by.

THE American Antiquarian Society seems to be about as slow as its name would indicate. At a meeting just held in Boston it elected several hundred persons to mem bership, the list being headed by the name of Hon. John Mason Brown, of Louisville, While the secretary was pronouncing a deserved eulogy on Mr. Brown's attainments and fitness for membership a member who lives in current times rose and informed the society that Mr. Brown died some

A WASHINGTON special says, concerning a former citizen of Indianapolis:

Secretary Speed, who is the controlling spirit in the Cherokee Commission, is a Guthrie may having moved there from Indianapolis an formed a law partnership. He was put forward by the Guthrie people for Governor. The President, however, thought an older man should be appointed, and offered Speed the secretaryshi a very good office for a bright young man. It is said that Speed was inclined to accept it, but the Guthrie people urged him to remain in the commission and look after their interests.

THE pen may be mightier than the sword but it isn't half so mighty as the vote. If American authors ever expect to get an international copyright law they will have to acquire more votes and less nens.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal If a voter moves out of this precinct temporarily in order to secure medical attention, and with no intention of permanently changing his residence, should he vote in this precinet or the one into which he moves?

A. R. S.

NORTHFIELD, Ind. Residence is a question of intention, and if he left the first precinct temporarily, intending to return, he should vote there.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Was the mechanics' lien law of this State re-pealed or changed by the last Legislature! MAXINKUCKEE, Ind. SUBSCRIBER. It was amended in some important par-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Is there any law on Sunday base-ball playing!
If so, what is it, or where can I find it!
KRIGHTSTOWN, Ind.
A SUBSCRIBER. There is no law on the subject except the

general statute which prohibits person from engaging in their "usual avocation" on that day.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal In case the office of trustee be vacated, either death or resignation, how would the office be BOURBON, Ind.

By the Board of County Commissioners in term time, or by the county auditor in

Is fishing with a hook and line prohibited at any time during the year in this State! If so, CUMBERLAND, Ind.

It is not prohibited at any time.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. ANN HYDE is the oldest pensioner in the United States. She is the widow of a veteran of the war of 1812. Recently she celebrated her one-hundred-and-first birth lay. She makes no attempt to conceal her

THE diplomatic corps have purchased as their wedding present for Miss Margaret Blaine a magnificent silver tea service Miss Blaine's marriage will take place on May 17, at the residence of the Secretary A Boston man, on a visit to Colorado

writes home as follow: "This is, indeed, a great country; every hamlet is a town, every town a city, every farm a ranch, every barn-yard a corral, every mound a mountain and every man a liar. A BRITISH ent'usiast lately gave £30 for the original edition of "Sketches by Boz,"

with Cruikshank's illustrations. In America the same price was recently given, as well as \$1,375 for the historic edition of the complete set of Charles Lever's works. ONE of the few men who sat with Clay and Adams, and still visits the House, is Mr. Clingman, who was himself a Congress-

man in their time and until the outbreak of the war. He is often seen about the House during the sessions, in which he takes a THERE is one totally blind member of the British House of Commons. He is a Mr. McDonald, of Ireland, an intense National

ist, but a man of retiring disposition and not much of an orator. His wife leads him to and from the Parliament House, and the devotion which exists between the couple is touching. MISS AUGUSTA M. LOWELL, organist of

the Church of the Incarnation in New York city, is considered the leading woman or ganist in this country. She came to New York from California in 1881, studied with the best teachers, and has won her place by conscientious work. Miss Lowell is also a composer of songs. A BOARDING-HOUSE mistress in Maine has

a true view of the economies of her business. When some of her patrons began to brace the system against the enervating induence of spring with tonics she posted this notice: "All boarders who build up their appetites artificially will be charged THE people of Savannah were much im-

pressed, during his recent visit, with the fact that the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard has on his visiting card neither his first name, nor his address, nor his age, weight, height, occupation, religion, nationality, sex, color or previous condition of servitude; nothing, in fact, but "Mr. Bayard.

EX-CONGRESSMAN W. L. SCGTT has tried buttermilk that has been heated to boiling point without boiling, and then permitted to cool, and enthusiastically recommends it as a cure for dyspepsia. King Humbert, of Italy, is trying to cure his dyspepsia with whisky, and Congressmen generally will say that he knows more about the treatment of dyspepsia than Scott does.

WHEN General Grant came to visit Berlin, Prince Bismarck called upon him in the most friendly and informal style. The valets of Prince Bismarck were much amazed the next day when a plain, sturdy gentleman, sheltered beneath an umbrelia from the pouring rain, without equipage and without attendants, came to call upon their master, and they learned that this informal visitor was no other than our famous ex-President

MR. NATHAN HARVEY, of Topeka, Kan., has in his possession his wedding suit, which was made in Richmond, Ind., in 1832, in a shop in which Schuyler Colfax, General Burnside and ex-Congressman Shryock were ourneymen. The suit consists of white duck trousers, a buff vest with brass buttons and blue swallow-tail coat, also trimmed with brass buttons. The cloth for these garments cost \$4, and the making \$8. Mr. Harvey also has a hat, purchased for the same occasion, which was made by

G. F. WATTS, R. A., has been at work for five years upon a piece of sculpture which he intends to represent "Vital Energy. It is the gigantic figure of a man mounted upon a horse, and the model is being made in plaster in the garden of Mr. Watts's house, being so arranged beneath a shed that it can be run out upon rails in fair weather to be worked upon, and when it rains can be run back out of the wet. The statue is so large that the top of the sculptor's head does not reach half-way up the horse's leg when he stands in front of

DR. WILLIAM MOON, of Brighton, England. the wonderful blind man whose affliction has been the cause of incalculable good to the blind all the world over, through his promoting the circulation of books printed in embossed type, was recently presented with a handsomb chiming clock, a check for \$1,250 and a testimonial. The occasion was his fiftieth an niversary of his work on behalf of the blind. Dr. Moon and his daughter made Philadelphia their home on their visit to America, in 1882. He formed there the society for teaching the blind to read at their homes, and lending them books, which has ever since been a power for good. Dr. Rob-ert C. Moon, of that city, is he son.

THE passage from black and white to the use of color can be rendered casy by a method of charcoal drawing touched up with pastels, much used and with admirable results by the famous Millet. It is necessary that the charcoal should be used lightly and with decision, very little rubbed down, especially in the foregrounds The local tones of stuffs and of flesb can be rubbed in lightly over the charcoal or ir the spaces left blank for them with colored pastels. Even the various greens of foliage may be slightly indicated, but the gray of the charcoal should dominate, and should give the tone to the picture. Very great colorists were not ashamed to do much work as apparently timid as this.

Venus and Mercury.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal-I reckon several readers of the Journal recognize the two bright stars in the west. ern sky, north of west, as Venus and Mar. cury. But I suspect that a number of others have not kept a close watch on the warderings of these planets, and do not know what stars they are. It is seldom that these planets are so near together, and shine with the high luster they now exhibit. The lower one, Venus, being much larger than Mercury and considerably nearer the earth, of course, has quite superiority of brightness. Mercury is some times alluded to as the little shy planet, because it is so small, and generally so much involved in the brilliant sunlight. Its variation of place, north and south, is greater than that of the sun, and when it happens to be of the sun in time is when it shows to the best advantage -being then much higher above the horizon in twilight than at other times. So its present apparition, or time of visibility, is uncommonly auspicious and lengthy. This planet rarely continues in naked-eye vision longer than two weeks, and often not so long. This time I saw it, without a telescope, April 19, seventeen days before great. est elongation, when it appears furthest from the sun. This occurs on May 6, and the planet generally continues in the field of vision about as long after greatest elongation as before it. Mercury will soon the course westward and its course west change its course westward, and in the night of May 9 will be right north of Venus again, i. e., towards the North star, and it will be near two degrees from Venus.

W. DAWSON

SPICELAND, May 2.